

Benton Daily Empire.

DAVID CLARK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

11 Tuesday Evening, July 26, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield Co.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland Co.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington Co.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison Co.

11th Reading Matter on Every Page...\$2

For Locals, Telegraph, and other
matters of interest and information, see
First and Fourth Pages.

The Peace.

The construction put upon the treaty of peace in the accounts which have come across the Atlantic is thoroughly English in its character.

The disputes of Louis Napoleon, simply states that peace has been declared, under the conditions, that the Americans evacuate Lombardy, and that the Pope is to exercise jurisdiction over the Italian States. Victor Emanuel is to remain King of Sardinia and Austria is to continue in possession of Venice.

The English press in commenting upon this unexpected news, have construed it in a manner, which will reflect as muchodium as possible in the character of the French Emperor. When the Paris Siecle was severely rebuked for finding fault with the conduct of the Papal troops for committing unwarrantable outrages upon the unprotected inhabitants at Perugia, suspicions were entertained, that Napoleon was inclined to favor the Pope, but no one for a moment supposed that he intended to place the power of Italy in his hands.

There is a strong party in favor of Catholicism in France, which the priests can exhort to insurrection in a moment, and it was thought that the government was influenced in its course by the desire to conciliate them. The Papal power has proved to be far more tyrannical in Italy, than Austrian despotism in many instances, and the supposition that Napoleon intended to establish the former on a firm basis could hardly be reconciled with his attempt to crush the latter. It was not imagined that he would risk his own life, sacrifice thousands of soldiers and sink millions of money on subduing one foreign despotism for another over Italy. His worst enemies, with all their proneness, to suspect his sincerity, never went any farther than to intimate that he desired to place Prince Napoleon on the throne. His unexpected peace and favoritism of Pope puts a new place upon affairs and has startled all Europe and America with its strangeness. It affords his enemies a fine opportunity for venting their malice upon him.

And indeed if it is his determination to give the Pope unlimited domination over the Italian people, and to approve of such atrocities as were lately perpetrated at Perugia, he is in the highest degree reprehensible and deserves the execrations of the friends of liberty all over the world. He should be branded in the opinion of mankind as a villain and a traitor of the darkest dye, and his name handed down to posterity as the murderer of the thousands who have fallen in the war, and as a tyrant of the most detestable.

But we are of the opinion that he is not sufficiently explicit, to passing so harsh a judgment upon him. By the peace, he has secured all the advantages that could be expected from a protracted campaign. It might take him months, and cause the expenditure of millions of money and the slaughter of thousands of men, to cause the surrender of the forces of the Historic Square, while by the conditions of the treaty, the Austrians consent to an unconditional evacuation, retaining a footing only in Venice.

The next result obtained is the firm establishment of Victor Emanuel upon the thrones of Sardinia, whereby the liberty of that State is secured. It is more than probable, also, that the so-called government of the Pope, which is to be exercised over the Italian states, will be simply a general superintendence over their affairs, similar to that extended over the kingdoms of Europe in the time of Henry VIII. It will be the shadow without the substance of power. The Emperor was no doubt inclined to this step in order to conciliate the Catholic element in France, of which he evidently has cause to be afraid.

When the campaign began it was declared by the former English ministry, that it was Napoleon's intention to make an inroad upon Austria, to besiege Vienna, and make a complete conquest of the Empire. Then it was prophesied that he would turn his victorious arms upon other nations, and, with the assistance of Russia, enter upon a career of conquest which the world has not witnessed since the time of Napoleon I. Prussia was so alarmed at the suggestions of the wiccakers, that she strengthened her fortresses, mobilized her army, and put herself in an attitude of defense. She declared that the crossing of the Rhine by the French would be a signal for attack upon her part. Contrary to expectation, however, Napoleon has fulfilled his original design, and lived up to his original profession—that of subduing the Austrians and concluding a peace.

The terms of the Peace, although present seem to be undesirable and absolutely injurious to the Italian people, may be found to admit of a better construction than has yet been put upon them, and may prove to be the best adjustment of affairs possible. The Papal government, if restrained within due bounds, may be, in a political point of view, the very best government the Italian States are capable of receiving at present, and may ultimately result to their advantage. At all events, further developments are necessary to establish the charges of traitorism and deception made against the French Emperor.

The "American State Convention" meets at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Cincinnati, today. The Commercial predicts a "brevey time," which is about as moderate a notice as could be expected of the statuifer fellow who gave the subscriptions for that paper. He is preparing for a blow out.

Correspondence of the Empire.

BROWNSVILLE, N. Y., July 17th, 1859.
Es. Esquire.—At a period like the present, when the attention of a great many persons is directed to the West, the question is frequently asked: Which is the best location in which to settle? The answer to this question is very often dictated by the interest of the party to whom the question is addressed, and the result in many instances is, disappointment and loss. These reflections have been suggested by numerous inquiries addressed directly to the writer and to avoid the necessity of answering numerous correspondents, I have determined with your permission, and in a brief manner, possible, through the medium of your columns, to give the required information to the best of my ability; premising however, that my avocations up to this period have not been of such a character as to render my descriptions satisfactory to the practical farmer. I shall be obliged to deal in generalities, as the same time I shall not omit mentioning in detail either the advantages or disadvantages, of those localities with which I am most familiar with its positives as a source of income, and the success of the party to whom the information is given.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is indeed a poor one, and bodies but little good to those who are to follow us. Men seem so utterly absorbed in the cultivation of this one idea, that the best interests of their children are entirely overlooked, and in this particular Brownsville has no advantage over the neighboring towns. There was a school last winter, but it was discontinued in the spring, and I am not aware of any arrangements for resuming this important duty requisite to the success and prosperity of the town. There are some gentlemen here who are actively alive to the necessity of improving this great want and through their instrumentality I hope to see the dawn of a happy day. Oward is the word, and the time is not far distant, when Brownsville will take her place in the front rank among the towns in the beautiful region in which she is situated.

Southern Nebraska, therefore, is beyond all comparison the finest country I have seen, and more particularly the four countries on the river, viz: Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe and Douglas; but as each of these countries is but a type of the others, I shall select Nemaha and her country town, Brownville, for description.

To attempt to do justice to this beautiful county of Nemaha, would be entirely beyond the range of my poor capacity. It would take the descriptive pen of Byron to do its magnificence justice, I have seen scenery more grand and majestic, but a lover of natural landscape I never beheld. This part of the country which fringes the river, presents to the eye a bold, precipitous, and almost continuous cliff, extending back from the river in some instances more than a mile. But when you have fairly cleared this broken upland, and get into a position enabling you to take in with the eye a moderately extensive view of the country beyond, he must be dead to all that is beautiful in nature who is not at once captivated by the extraordinary beauty of the scene which opens to his vision, its glorious undulations, rising and falling with a regularity which most astonishes even the poorest of nature's worshippers. The landscape does not present to the eye a naked prairie, but is finely diversified by wood, and stream. There flows a little Niobrara, its banks thickly covered with walnut, and oak, and the graceful beauty of its windings, as it makes its way to the Missouri, must convince even the most common observer, that nature's jorneys had no hand in the construction of a piece of work so superlatively beautiful. And when you connect this with the soil unequalled in fertility, there is a soil which for a moment be supposed that this glorious country is isolated. Not so! It is situated on one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world—the Missouri river, and a constant succession of splendid steam boats brings it into daily communication with the great commercial cities of the Continent, furnishing a ready market for the various products of this teeming garden.

The marked qualities of the landscape are its gentle beauties; not abrupt, but regular sloping; just enough to carry off the water. And between these slopes there is almost invariably to be found never failing springs of water. But this question of water may be at once disposed of by stating that there is not a quarter section of land in Nemaha county, that does not possess, on its surface, buffalo holes, springs, or running streams, ample sufficient for stock and other purposes. To speak of the fertility of the soil would be superfluous; it is capable of producing wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., in such quantities to the acre, as would seem fabulous were I to state them here, and in addition to the above I am enabled to state that Fall wheat has proven to be a complete success. The experiment was first tried last Fall, and has turned out to the satisfaction of all who made the adventure. In concluding this part of my subject I feel perfectly safe in making the assertion, that the four counties I have named will have a surplus of produce this season, amounting to not less than \$300,000.

Brownville is the county town of Nemaha county. It has a most eligible situation, and has decidedly one of the finest landings on the river; and it possesses one feature, which is certainly worthy of a passing notice, viz: it is far behind the country by which it is surrounded, and although its progress has been whole-some, yet the country has far outstripped it in the race of advancement. In sporting parlance, the town has been fairly distanced by the country. To give something of an idea of this, it is merely necessary to say that I know farms within two miles of Brownville, that could not be bought this day for less than eight thousand dollars. This may astonish people at a distance who are not familiar with the improvements in this portion of Nebraska. Yet it is nevertheless true, for I am quite sure that less than the sum I have named would not buy Judge Whitney's farm, or others that I could mention.

But we are of the opinion that he is not sufficiently explicit, to passing so harsh a judgment upon him. By the peace, he has secured all the advantages that could be expected from a protracted campaign. It might take him months, and cause the expenditure of millions of money and the slaughter of thousands of men, to cause the surrender of the forces of the Historic Square, while by the conditions of the treaty, the Austrians consent to an unconditional evacuation, retaining a footing only in Venice.

The next result obtained is the firm establishment of Victor Emanuel upon the thrones of Sardinia, whereby the liberty of that State is secured. It is more than probable, also, that the so-called government of the Pope, which is to be exercised over the Italian states, will be simply a general superintendence over their affairs, similar to that extended over the kingdoms of Europe in the time of Henry VIII. It will be the shadow without the substance of power.

The Emperor was no doubt inclined to this step in order to conciliate the Catholic element in France, of which he evidently has cause to be afraid.

When the campaign began it was declared by the former English ministry, that it was Napoleon's intention to make an inroad upon Austria, to besiege Vienna, and make a complete conquest of the Empire. Then it was prophesied that he would turn his victorious arms upon other nations, and, with the assistance of Russia, enter upon a career of conquest which the world has not witnessed since the time of Napoleon I. Prussia was so alarmed at the suggestions of the wiccakers, that she strengthened her fortresses, mobilized her army, and put herself in an attitude of defense. She declared that the crossing of the Rhine by the French would be a signal for attack upon her part.

Contrary to expectation, however, Napoleon has fulfilled his original design, and lived up to his original profession—that of subduing the Austrians and concluding a peace.

The terms of the Peace, although present seem to be undesirable and absolutely injurious to the Italian people, may be found to admit of a better construction than has yet been put upon them, and may prove to be the best adjustment of affairs possible. The Papal government, if restrained within due bounds, may be, in a political point of view, the very best government the Italian States are capable of receiving at present, and may ultimately result to their advantage. At all events, further developments are necessary to establish the charges of traitorism and deception made against the French Emperor.

The "American State Convention" meets at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Cincinnati, today. The Commercial predicts a "brevey time," which is about as moderate a notice as could be expected of the statuifer fellow who gave the subscriptions for that paper. He is preparing for a blow out.

prosperity of the town, and have taken a very active part in the advancement of its most valuable interests. In a word, they are every way worthy of the confidence of the public, and all interests entrusted to their keeping need no guarantees.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is to nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is indeed a poor one, and bodies but little good to those who are to follow us. Men seem so utterly absorbed in the cultivation of this one idea, that the best interests of their children are entirely overlooked, and in this particular Brownsville has no advantage over the neighboring towns. There was a school last winter, but it was discontinued in the spring, and I am not aware of any arrangements for resuming this important duty requisite to the success and prosperity of the town. There are some gentlemen here who are actively alive to the necessity of improving this great want and through their instrumentality I hope to see the dawn of a happy day. Oward is the word, and the time is not far distant, when Brownsville will take her place in the front rank among the towns in the beautiful region in which she is situated.

Southern Nebraska, therefore, is beyond all comparison the finest country I have seen, and more particularly the four countries on the river, viz: Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe and Douglas; but as each of these countries is but a type of the others, I shall select Nemaha and her country town, Brownville, for description.

To attempt to do justice to this beautiful county of Nemaha, would be entirely beyond the range of my poor capacity. It would take the descriptive pen of Byron to do its magnificence justice, I have seen scenery more grand and majestic, but a lover of natural landscape I never beheld. This part of the country which fringes the river, presents to the eye a bold, precipitous, and almost continuous cliff, extending back from the river in some instances more than a mile. But when you have fairly cleared this broken upland, and get into a position enabling you to take in with the eye a moderately extensive view of the country beyond, he must be dead to all that is beautiful in nature who is not at once captivated by the extraordinary beauty of the scene which opens to his vision, its glorious undulations, rising and falling with a regularity which most astonishes even the poorest of nature's worshippers. The landscape does not present to the eye a naked prairie, but is finely diversified by wood, and stream. There flows a little Niobrara, its banks thickly covered with walnut, and oak, and the graceful beauty of its windings, as it makes its way to the Missouri, must convince even the most common observer, that nature's jorneys had no hand in the construction of a piece of work so superlatively beautiful.

And when you connect this with the soil unequalled in fertility, there is a soil which for a moment be supposed that this glorious country is isolated. Not so! It is situated on one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world—the Missouri river, and a constant succession of splendid steam boats brings it into daily communication with the great commercial cities of the Continent, furnishing a ready market for the various products of this teeming garden.

The marked qualities of the landscape are its gentle beauties; not abrupt, but regular sloping; just enough to carry off the water. And between these slopes there is almost invariably to be found never failing springs of water. But this question of water may be at once disposed of by stating that there is not a quarter section of land in Nemaha county, that does not possess, on its surface, buffalo holes, springs, or running streams, ample sufficient for stock and other purposes. To speak of the fertility of the soil would be superfluous; it is capable of producing wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., in such quantities to the acre, as would seem fabulous were I to state them here, and in addition to the above I am enabled to state that Fall wheat has proven to be a complete success. The experiment was first tried last Fall, and has turned out to the satisfaction of all who made the adventure. In concluding this part of my subject I feel perfectly safe in making the assertion, that the four counties I have named will have a surplus of produce this season, amounting to not less than \$300,000.

Brownville is the county town of Nemaha county. It has a most eligible situation, and has decidedly one of the finest landings on the river; and it possesses one feature, which is certainly worthy of a passing notice, viz: it is far behind the country by which it is surrounded, and although its progress has been whole-some, yet the country has far outstripped it in the race of advancement. In sporting parlance, the town has been fairly distanced by the country. To give something of an idea of this, it is merely necessary to say that I know farms within two miles of Brownville, that could not be bought this day for less than eight thousand dollars. This may astonish people at a distance who are not familiar with the improvements in this portion of Nebraska. Yet it is nevertheless true, for I am quite sure that less than the sum I have named would not buy Judge Whitney's farm, or others that I could mention.

But we are of the opinion that he is not sufficiently explicit, to passing so harsh a judgment upon him. By the peace, he has secured all the advantages that could be expected from a protracted campaign. It might take him months, and cause the expenditure of millions of money and the slaughter of thousands of men, to cause the surrender of the forces of the Historic Square, while by the conditions of the treaty, the Austrians consent to an unconditional evacuation, retaining a footing only in Venice.

The next result obtained is the firm establishment of Victor Emanuel upon the thrones of Sardinia, whereby the liberty of that State is secured. It is more than probable, also, that the so-called government of the Pope, which is to be exercised over the Italian states, will be simply a general superintendence over their affairs, similar to that extended over the kingdoms of Europe in the time of Henry VIII. It will be the shadow without the substance of power.

The Emperor was no doubt inclined to this step in order to conciliate the Catholic element in France, of which he evidently has cause to be afraid.

When the campaign began it was declared by the former English ministry, that it was Napoleon's intention to make an inroad upon Austria, to besiege Vienna, and make a complete conquest of the Empire. Then it was prophesied that he would turn his victorious arms upon other nations, and, with the assistance of Russia, enter upon a career of conquest which the world has not witnessed since the time of Napoleon I. Prussia was so alarmed at the suggestions of the wiccakers, that she strengthened her fortresses, mobilized her army, and put herself in an attitude of defense. She declared that the crossing of the Rhine by the French would be a signal for attack upon her part.

Contrary to expectation, however, Napoleon has fulfilled his original design, and lived up to his original profession—that of subduing the Austrians and concluding a peace.

The terms of the Peace, although present seem to be undesirable and absolutely injurious to the Italian people, may be found to admit of a better construction than has yet been put upon them, and may prove to be the best adjustment of affairs possible. The Papal government, if restrained within due bounds, may be, in a political point of view, the very best government the Italian States are capable of receiving at present, and may ultimately result to their advantage. At all events, further developments are necessary to establish the charges of traitorism and deception made against the French Emperor.

The "American State Convention" meets at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Cincinnati, today. The Commercial predicts a "brevey time," which is about as moderate a notice as could be expected of the statuifer fellow who gave the subscriptions for that paper. He is preparing for a blow out.

Es. Esquire.—At a period like the present, when the attention of a great many persons is directed to the West, the question is frequently asked: Which is the best location in which to settle?

The answer to this question is very often dictated by the interest of the party to whom the question is addressed, and the result in many instances is, disappointment and loss. These reflections have been suggested by numerous inquiries addressed directly to the writer and to avoid the necessity of answering numerous correspondents, I have determined with your permission, and in a brief manner, possible, through the medium of your columns, to give the required information to the best of my ability; premising however, that my avocations up to this period have not been of such a character as to render my descriptions satisfactory to the practical farmer. I shall be obliged to deal in generalities, as the same time I shall not omit mentioning in detail either the advantages or disadvantages, of those localities with which I am most familiar with its positives as a source of income, and the success of the party to whom the information is given.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is to nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is indeed a poor one, and bodies but little good to those who are to follow us. Men seem so utterly absorbed in the cultivation of this one idea, that the best interests of their children are entirely overlooked, and in this particular Brownsville has no advantage over the neighboring towns. There was a school last winter, but it was discontinued in the spring, and I am not aware of any arrangements for resuming this important duty.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is to nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is indeed a poor one, and bodies but little good to those who are to follow us. Men seem so utterly absorbed in the cultivation of this one idea, that the best interests of their children are entirely overlooked, and in this particular Brownsville has no advantage over the neighboring towns. There was a school last winter, but it was discontinued in the spring, and I am not aware of any arrangements for resuming this important duty.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is to nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is indeed a poor one, and bodies but little good to those who are to follow us. Men seem so utterly absorbed in the cultivation of this one idea, that the best interests of their children are entirely overlooked, and in this particular Brownsville has no advantage over the neighboring towns. There was a school last winter, but it was discontinued in the spring, and I am not aware of any arrangements for resuming this important duty.

The schoolhouse in Brownsville is to nearly all our western towns, is the almost entire absence not only of schools, but of the desire to have them. The intense desire to become suddenly wealthy which pervades all classes of society is terribly destructive to the best interests of the rising generation. In the older States, the establishment and regulation of schools is a matter, for Legislation; hence parents have only to send their children to school. In the territories, a very different condition of things exists. There all depends on the parents; and, I think, whilst the dependence is